

SOIL AMENDMENTS: IN LIEU OF SOIL TEST RECOMMENDATIONS, USE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE. 1) PREFERRED - APPLY 2 TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (92 LBS/1000 SQ.FT.) AND 600 LBS PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (14 LBS/1000 SQ.FT.) HARROW OR DISC INTO UPPER THREE-INCHES OF SOIL. AT TIME OF SEEDING. APPLY 400 LBS. PER 30-0-D UREAFORM FERTILIZER (9 LBS/1000 SQ.FT.) 2) ACCEPTABLE - APPLY 2 TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (92 LBS/1000 SQ.FT.) AND 1000 LBS. PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (23 LBS./1000 SQ.FT.)

SEEDING: FOR THE PERIODS MARCH 1 THRU APRIL 30. AND AUGUST 1 THRU OCTOBER 15 SEED WITH 60 LBS. PER ACRE (1.4 LBS/1000 SQ.FT.) OF KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE. THE PERIOD MAY I THRU JULY 31. SEED WITH 60 LBS. KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE PER ACRE AND 2 LBS. PER ACRE (.05 LBS/1000 SQ.FT.) OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS. DURING THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 16 THRU FEBRUARY 28. PROTECT SITE BY: OPTION (1) 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW MULCH AND SEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN THE SPRING. OPTION (2) USE SOD. OPTION (3) SEED WITH 60 LBS/ACRE KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE AND MULCH WITH 2 TONS/ACRE WILL ANCHORED STRAW.

MULCHING: APPLY 1 1/2 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70 TO 90 LBS/1000 SQ.FT.) OR UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING. ANCHOR MULCH IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION USING MULCH ANCHORING TOOL OR 218 GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GAL/1000 SQ. FT.) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT AREAS. ON SLOPES 8 FEET OR HIGHTER, USE 348 GALLONS PER ACRE (8 GAL/1000 SQ.FT.) FOR ANCHORING. MAINTENANCE: INSPECT ALL SEEDED AREAS AND MAKE NEEDED REPAIRS, REPLACEMENTS AND RESEEDINGS.

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES:
APPLY TO GRADED OR CLEARED AREAS LIKELY TO BE REDISTURBED WHERE A

SEEDBED PREPARATION: LOOSEN UPPER THREE-INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING. DISCING OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY LOOSENED.

SOIL AMENDMENTS: APPLY 600 LBS PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (14 LBS/1000 SD.FT.) SEEDING: FOR PERIODS MARCH 1 THRU APRIL 30 AND FROM AUGUST 15 THRU NOVEMBER 15. SEED WITH 2 1/2 BUSHEL PER ACRE OF ANNUAL RYE (3.2 LBS/1000 SQ.FT.). FOR THE PERIOD MAY 1 THRU AUGUST 14. SEED WITH 3 LBS PER ACRE OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS (.07 LBS/1000 SQ.FT.). FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 16 THRU FEBRUARY 25 PROTECT SITE BY APPLYING 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW MULCH AND SEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN THE SPRING, OR USE SOD.

MULCHING: APPLY 1 1/2 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70 TO 90 LBS/1000 SQ.FT.) OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING. ANCHOR MULCH IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION USING MULCH ANCHORING TOOL OR 218 GAL PER ACRE (5 GAL/1000 SQ.FT.) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT AREAS. ON SLOPES, 8 FT. OR HIGHER, USE 348 GAL PER ACRE (8 GAL/1000 SQ.FT.) FOR ANCHORING.

REFER TO THE 1983 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR RATE AND METHODS NOT COVERED.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

- OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT INSTALL TEMPORARY INLET AT 1-2, INSTALL STORM DRAIN SYSTEM BETWEEN 1-2 TO 5-2. INSTALL TRAP 2.
- INSTALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION BUTRANCE, SILT PENCE, PERIMETER DIKE/SWALE AND EARTH DIKE. INSTALL TRAP 1 (BOTTOM ELEVATION 612.00)

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC.

CIVIL ENGINEERS & LAND SURVEYORS

SUITE 100, 9171 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE

ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043

(301)461-2855

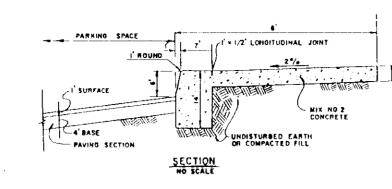
- RAKED OR REMOVE ALL STRUCTURES ON SITE.
- BACKFILL OR REMOVE ALL EXISTING FOUNDATIONS. BACKFILL OR REMOVED ALL PRIVATE SEWERAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS. COLLAPSE BACKFILL AND CAP ALL PRIVATE WELLS. CLEAR AND GROB SITE.
- 10. CONSTRUCT PRIVATE STORM DRAIN. COMSTRUCT BUILDING.
- 12. CONSTRUCT CURB, SIDEWALK AND GUTTER. 13. REMOVE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND INSTALL BASE
- COURSE. 14. INSTALL LANDSCAPING.

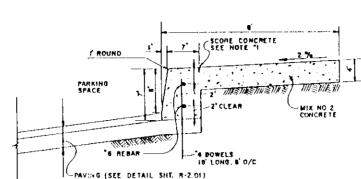
CONTROL INSPECTOR.

- 15. FIME GRADE SITE AND PERMANENTLY STABILIZE ALL UPLAND AREAS. COMPLETE STABILIZATION OF ALL DISTURBED UPLAND AREAS WILL BE DOME PRIOR TO CONVERSION OF SEDIMENT TRAPS TO BITHER IMPILITRATION BASIN OR PERMANENT STORMDRAIN SYSTEMS.
- 16. CLEAN BASE COURSE AND APPLY TACK COAT, LAY SURFACE COURSE. COMPERT TRAP 2 AND TEMPORARY INLET TO WATER QUALITY STRUCTURE 1-2 AFTER PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. 18. CONVERT TRAP 1 TO PERMANENT INFILTRATION BASIN (BOTTOM
- 19. REMOVE ALL OTHER SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AFTER PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.

ELEVATION 610.0) AFTER PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY SEDIMENT

LONGITUDINAL JOINT BETWEEN SIDEWALK AND CURB SHALL GE CONTINUOUS AND TO A DEPTH OF 1/4 THE SIDEWALK THICKNESS OR I MAX. LATITUDINAL JOINTS SHALL RUN FROM BACK EDGE OF SIDEWALK, CONTINUOUS TO THE BOTTOM FACE OF CURB TO A DEPTH OF 1/4 AND SPACED 5 APART. 2 PROVIDE 1/2 EXPANSION JOINTS AT 15 INTERVALS, IN LATITUDINAL JOINTS TO FULL CROSS-SECTION.

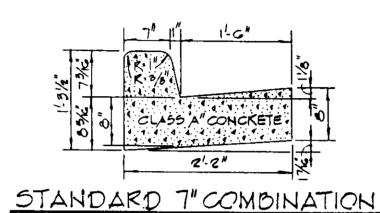


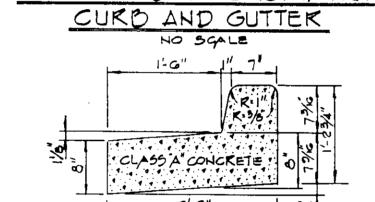


ALTERNATE SECTION

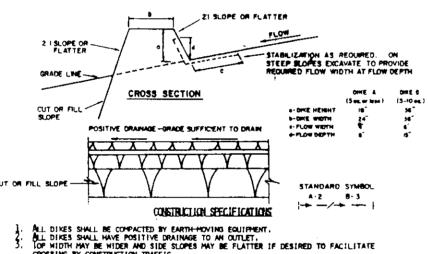
MONOLITHIC CURB AND SIDEWALK DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE





REVERSE 7" COMBINATION CUKB AND GUTTER



OROSING BY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC.

FIELD LOCATION SHOULD BE ADJUSTED AS MEEDED TO UTILIZE A STABILIZED SAFE OUTLET.

EATH DIKES SHALL HAVE AN OUTLET THAT FINCTIONS MITH A MINIMUM OF EROSION. PANOFF
SHALL BE CONVEYED TO A SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE SUCH AS A SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT
BASIN MHERE EITHER THE DIKE CHANNEL OR THE DRAIMAGE AREA ABOVE THE DIKE ARE NOT ADEQUATELY STABILIZED.

STABILIZATION SHALL BE: (A) IN ACCOMMANCE WITH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEED AND STRAW MULCH OR STRAW MULCH IF NOT IN SEEDING SEASON, (B) FLOW CHANNEL AS PER THE CHART BELOW. FLON CHANNEL STABILIZATION

		CARL STREET STREET	
TYPE OF IREALMENT	CHANNEL GRALE	DINE A	DIKE B
1	.5-3.0 %	SEED AND STRAW MULCH	SEED AND STRAW MULCH
2	3.1-5.0X	SEED AND STRAN MULCH	SEED USING JUTE, OR EXCELSION; SOD; 2" STON
3	5.1-8.0%	SEED WITH JUTE, OR SOD; 2" STONE	LINED RIP-RAP 4-8"
4	8.1-20%	LINED RIP-RAP 4-8"	ENGINEERING DESIGN
B. RIP-RAP	N THICHNESS AND B TO BE 4-8 INCHES	OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALE E PRESSED INTO THE SIGIL WITH C IN A LAYER AT LEAST & INCHES T BE SUBSTITUTED FOR ANY OF THE UIRED MAINTENANCE MUST BE PROV	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT. HICKONESS AND PRESSED INTO

EARTH DIKE

DATE	/SEVISION	
<i>3</i> -2- <i>9</i> 5	MEVISE HOOF FINE \$50 TO 98	

SPECIFICATIONS POSTING OF FIRE LANES ON COMMERCIAL PRIVATE PROPERTY

MARKING - METBOD 1 Where a curb exists along a designated Fire Lane. common "Red Traffic Paint" will be used to paint the entire top and vertical surface of the curb. The painted surface will extend for the full length of the designated Fire Lane. This type of paint is readily obtainable from the Baltimore Paint and Chemical Company or any similar source dispensing special-use paints. Paint may be applied by either brush or spray application, Roll-on applications are not recommended.

At each end of the Fire Lane, within the red painted area, the legend, NO PARKING - FIRE LANE vill be painted in white letters no less than three inches (3") high on top of the curb. This legend will also be repeatedly placed at approximately equidistant spacing along the entire painted curb top surface at a separation distance of twenty feet (20' \pm 3'). This legend shall also be placed on the vertical face of the curb on 20 feet centers offset by 10 feet with respect to the above markings on the top surface. However, in no event, shall there be less than two such markings on the top of curb and one on vertical face.

To aid in the "first time" placement of the NO PARKING - FIRE LANE legend on the curb, the Department of Public Works will make stencils available for use at the location noted below. A returnable deposit of \$10.00 will be required when stencil to

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS TRAFFIC DIVISION GEORGE HOWARD BUILDING 3430 COURT HOUSE DRIVE ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043

- NOTE: 1. Deposits will be held for a maximum of three (3) months before depositing. 2. Since the painting and stenciling will
 - require annual renewal and since the Department canhot make stencils available for repeat use, the Company is advised to arrange for the acquisition of their own permanent use stencils
- 3. Because of past experiences in obtaining timely annual repainting and stencilling of Fire Lane curbs and therefore effective enforcement, it is strongly recommended that Marking Method 2 be used to ensure the presence of adequate full time Public Notice.

MARKING - METHOD 2

Unless specifically directed by the Fire Administrator, the erection of Fire Lane signs and Tow Away Zone signs shall be at the option of the property owner. In the event signs are erected, they must meet the following criteria:

- A. SPECIFICATIONS
- 1) Fire Lane Signs
 a) Size 12" wide x 18" high Alternate when specified:
- 24: wide x 30" high b) Thickness - .080°
- c) Material Aluminum d) Color - Reflective red letters and
- border on a reflective white background e) Lettering - NO PARKING FIRE LANE
- DIRECTIONAL ARROW (1 1/2*) NOTE: The use of international symbol type signs
- 2) Tow Away Zone Signs

is not authorized.

- The authorized sign is designated R7-201 in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices
- a) Size 12" wide x 6" high b) Materials type and thickness to be same
- as Fire Lane sign c) Color - Red letters and border on reflective white background
- d) Lettering 2 line text using 1 inch

B. PLACEMENT OF SIGNS

- 1) Limits of zones The enforceable limits of any Fire Lane shall be delineated by the placement of Fire Lane signs at both termination points. If signs are installed, all fires lane will require a minimum of two
- a) Short Zones (200 feet or less) Fire Lane signs shall be placed at each end of the marked lane with opposing
- b) Long Zones (in excess of 200 feet) Fire Lane signs should be spaced approximately 100-150 feet apart, but in no case will they be spaced more than a distance of 200 feet apart. All long zones will require a minimum of three signs. When signing "Long Zones", it is necessary to incorporate a double pointing arrow on the middle sign (s) and a single pointing arrow on
- the regulation. c) Tow Away Zone Sign The "Tow Away Zone" sign shall be mounted immediately below each Fire Lane sign on the same support. The "Tow

Away" sign is necessary to ensure

maintaining a clear fire lane.

the end signs indicating the limits of

C. POSITIONING OF SIGNS

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

"I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLAN FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND THAT ALL RESPONSIBLE

CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A

- 1. Mounting Techniques It is recommended that Fire Lane and Tow Away signs be mounted on new posts approximately one (1) foot back of curb
- for best effectivity. Where applicable, mounting may also be on posts installed in grass areas beyond a sidewalk where such sidewalk does not exceed four (4) feet in width and adjoins the curb. The mounting of signs on the face of buildings is specifically discouraged as being ineffective from an enforcement standpoint and shall not be used in the absence of stencilled curbs.
- 2. All signs shall be mounted parallel to the

contrary are received from the Office of Fire Administrator concerning special circumstances which require alternative

Fire Lane signs shall be adunted at the height of 7 feet to the hottom of the sign However, slightly lower mounting height may be approved if existing construction conditions so require. No fire Lane signs shall be mounted so as to interfere with pedestrian movement

Tow Away Zone signs Shall be mounted directly below the Fire Lane such that the height is 6 1/2 feet to the bottom of

SIGN DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

616/6-6 WELDED WIRE MESH



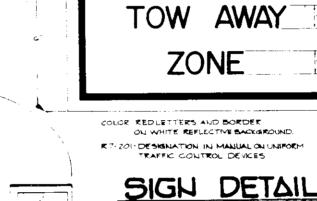
HANDICAPPED PARKING SIGN DETAIL

z*_____

NOT TO SCALE

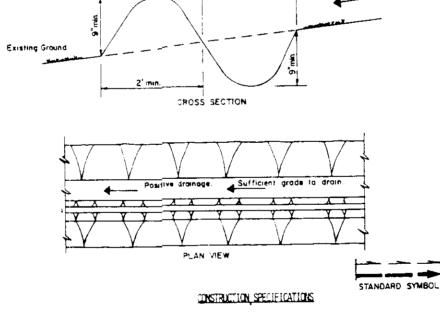
BACKGROUND — WHITE

NOT TO SCALE



1/2" EXP JT MATERIAL S H A MIX NO 3 CONCRETE
MO. 6 REBAR
WWIDTH WARIES WITH
TYPE OF CURB SPECIFIED
SEE DETAIL RADIBARS.O

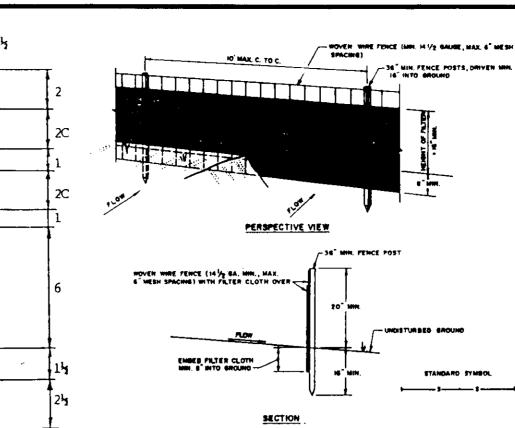
SOLID WASTE SERVICE PAD



- 1. ALL PERIMETER DIKE/SMALE SHALL HAVE UNINTERRUPTED POSITIVE GRADE TO AN OUTLET. 2. Diverted bunder from a distrubed area shall be conveyed to a sediment trapping
- DIVERTED NUMBER FROM AN UNDISTURBED AREA SHALL OUTLET INTO AM UNDISTURBED STABILIZED AREA AT NON-EROSION VELOCITY.
- THE SMALE SMALL BE ENCAVATED OR SHAPED TO LINE, GRADE, AND CROSS SECTION AS REQUIRED TO MEET THE CRITERIA SPECIFIED IN THE STANDARD.
- STABILIZATION OF THE AREA DISTURBED BY THE DIKE AND SHALE SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARD AND SPECIFICATION FOR SEED AND STRAW MULCH, AND SHALL BE DONE WITHIN 10 DAYS.
- 6. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND REQUIRED MAINTENANCE MUST BE PROVIDED AFTER EACH RAIN

PERIMETER DIKE / SWALE

NOT TO SCALE

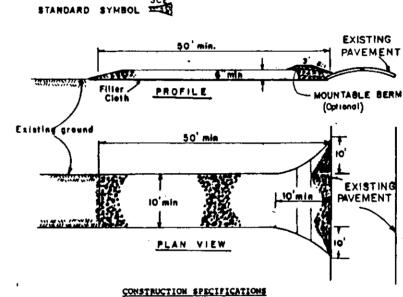


CONSTRUCTION NOTES FOR FARRICATED SILT FENCE

- 1. Moven wire fence to be fastened securely to fence posts with wire ties or staples. POSTS: STEEL EITHER T OR U 2. FILTER CLOTH TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO HOVEN MIRE FENCE MITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24" AT TOP AND MID SECTION. FENCE: MOVEN WIRE, 14/2 GA. 6" MAX, MESH OPENING
- FILTER CLOTH: FILTER X, HINNET LUTK, STABI-LINKA T.140N OR APPROVED 3. WHEN THO SECTIONS OF FILTER CLOTH ADJOIN EACH OTHER THEY SHALL BE OVER LAPPED BY SIX INCHES AND POLDED.
- 4. Maintenance shall be performed as needed and material removed when bulges" develop in the silt fence

SILT FENCE HOT TO SCALE

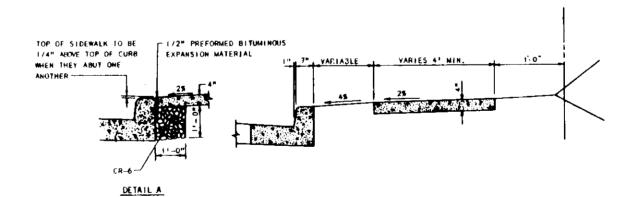
PREFABRICATED UNIT: GEOFAB, ENVIROPENCE, OR APPROVED



- 1. Stone Size Use 2" stone, or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent Length - As required, but not less than 50 feet (except on a single residence lot where a 30 foot minimum length would apply).
- Thickness Not less than six (6) inches.
- . Width Ten (10) foot minimum, but not less than the full width at points where ingress or egress occurs.
- Filter will not be required on a single family residence lot. 6. Surface Water - All surface water flowing or diverted toward construction entrances shall be piped across the entrance. If piping is impractical,
- a mountable berm with 5:1 slopes will be permitted Heintenance - The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with additional stone as conditions demand
- mediment spilled, dropped, washed or tracked onto public rights-of-way mus be removed immediately. Mashing - Wheels shall be cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto
- public rights-of-way. When washing is required, it shall be done on an area stabilized with stone and which drains into an approved sediment trapping 9. Periodic inspection and needed maintenance shall be provided after each rain.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOT TO SCALE



1. SIDEWALK TO BE SCRIBED IN 5' MAXIMUM SQUARES.

- 2. EXPANSION JOINTS ACROSS THE SIDEWALK NOT TO BE MORE THAN 15 APART.
- 3. 1/2" PREFORMED BITUMINOUS EXPANSION MATERIAL IN EXPANSION JOINTS TO BE KEPT 1/4" BELOW SURFACE OF SIDEWALK. 4. CONCRETE TO BE MIX NO. 2.
- 5. WHEN SIDEWALK ABUTS CURB, WALK SHAWL BE 1/4" ABOVE CURB WITH 1/2" PREFORMED BITUMINOUS EXPANSION MATERIAL. BETWEEN SIDEWALK AND CURB AND RESTING ON A COMPACTED CRUSHED STONE BASE. SEE DETAIL A THIS SHEET.
- 6. ON LONGITUDITAL SIDEWALK GRADES OF 5% OR GREATER, A CONCRETE HEADER, 6" THICK AND 6" DEEP BELOW THE NORMAL 4" SIDEWALK THICKNESS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED FOR THE FULL WIDTH OF THE SIDEWALK AT INTERVALS OF 48 FEET. THE HEADERS SHALL BE PLACED AT EXPANSION JOINT LOCATIONS AND SHALL BE MONOLITHIC WITH THE SIDEWALK.

CONCRETE SIDEWALK NOT TO SCALE



OWNER AND DEVELOPER

INFILTRATION BASIN

Construction Specifications

Schedule

as a sediment control basin is completed.

Excavation

provide a well-aerated, highly porous surface texture.

Lining Material

infiltration capacity of slope areas.

Agencies should also be consulted.

slopes will also prevent erosion.

regular basis

sediment as previously above

careful sediment removal.

gradually taking over the slope areas.

Inspection Schedule

traps may require more frequent inspection and cleanout.

always be conducted following major storms.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION

The construction of all infiltration basins should comply with the

criteria set forth in the Maryand SCS Standards and Specifications 378-Ponds

dated July, 1981 or subsequent revisions and the additional criteria provided

with the overall project construction schedule. A program should schedule

rough excavation of the basin with the rough grading phase of the project to

basin could serve as a sedimentation basin in order to assist in erosion and

sediment control during construction. However, basins near final stages of

newly formed onsin with a heavy concentration of fine sediment. This could

seriously impair the natural infiltration characteristics of the basin floor.

Final grade of an infiltration basin shall not be attained until after its use

Specifications for basin construction should state: (1) the earliest

point in progress when scorm drainage may be directed to the basin, and (2) the

Initial basin excavation should be carried to within I foot of the final

elevation of the basin floor. Final excavation to the finished grade should be

Relatively light tracked equipment is recommended for this operation to avoid

compaction of the basin floor. After the final grading is completed, the basin

Infiltration basins may be lined with a 6- to 12-inch layer of filter

material such as coarse sand to help prevent the buildup of impervious deposits

becomes clogged. When a 6-inch layer of coarse organic material is specified

soaked or inundated for a brief period, then allowed to dry subsequent to this

operation. This induces the organic material to decay rapidly, loosening the

Establishing dense vegetation on the basin side slopes and floor is

also be provided. Removal of accumulated sediment is a problem only at the

other areas to be stabilized with vegetation and application of required

and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control. Local Extension

sloughing, but will also provide a natural means of maintaining relatively high infiltration rates. Erosion protection of inflow points to the basin shall

Selection of suitable vegetative materials for the side slope and all

fertilizer and mulches shall be done in accordance with the Maryland Standards

Drainage systems must be inspected on a routine basis to ensure that they

Cleanout frequency of infiltration basins will depend on whether they are

Grass bottoms on infiltration basins seldom need replacement since grass

are functioning properly. Inspections can be on a semiannual basis but should

Sediment Control Effect on Vegetated Basins

vegetated or nonvegetated and will be a function of their storage capacity.

recharge characteristics, volume of inflow, and sediment load. Infiltration basins should be inspected at least once a year. Sedimentation basins and

serves as a good filter material. This is particularly true of Kentucky 31

submergence. If silty water is allowed to trickle through the turf, most of

the suspended material is strained out within a few yards of surface travel.

forming a porous turf and preventing the formation of an impermeable layer.

Grass filtration would work well with long, narrow, shoulder-type (swales,

ditches, etc.) depressions where highway runoff flows down a grassy slope

attention and looks attractive when trimmed. Grass planted on basin side

Sediment Removal From Nonvegetated Basis

areas and can greatly reduce the quantity of material to be removed.

Tilling of Nonvegetated Basin Floor

Well established turf on a basin floor will grow up through sediment deposits,

between the roadway and the basin. Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue demands very little

(a) Technique. Remove sediment only when the basin floor is completely

dry, after the silt layer has mud-cracked and separated from the basin floor.

Equipment maneuverability and precise blade control are essential in small

(b) Frequency. All sediment must be removed prior to tilling

operations. As tilling is required periodically and at least once annually

In all cases, tilling must be preceded by thorough removal of surface

(a) Purposes. It is necessary to restore the natural infiltration capacity by overcoming the effects of surface compaction, and to control

(b) Technique. Rotary tillers or disc harrows will normally serve this purpose. Light tractors should be employed for these operations. In the event

that heavy equipment has caused deeper than normal compaction of the surface,

these operations should be preceded by deep plowing. In its final condition

after tilling, the basin floor should be level, smooth, and free of ridges

the equipment on the last pass, will accomplish this.

Side Slope Maintenance

and furrows to ease future removal of sediment and minimize the material to

be removed during future cleaning operations. A levelling drag, towed behind

(c) Frequency. In the spring, the basin surface is usually quite porous due to the effects of frost and subsequent thiwing. The infiltration

capacity diminishes rapidly thereafter. To enhance infiltration capacity,

tilling should be thorough once each season, from larg June through September

light cultivation for the purpose of weed control. It is therefore stressed

again that any cultivation or tilling operation be preceded in all cases by

(a) Purpose. To promote a dense turf with extensive root growth,

(b) Frequency. Grasses of the fescue family are recommended for seeding primarily due to their adaptability to dry sandy soils, drought

year, once in June and again in September, is generally satisfactory.

1b per 1000 sq ft) may be required the second year after seeding.

thereby enhancing infiltration through the slope surface and prevent weeds from

resistance, hardiness, and ability to withstand brief inundations. The use of

to the relatively steen slones which make moving difficult. Moving twice #

Refertilization with 10-6-4 ratio fertilizer at a rate of 500 lb per acce-

fescues will also permit long intervals between movings. This is important due

during the growing season. Precautions must be observed, however, to avoid any

possibility of working sediment accumulations into the basin floor as a part of

To control vegetative growth, an additional light tillage may be advisable

the frequency of sediment removal will be reduced to small operations on a

Tall Fescue, which is extremely hardy and can withstand several days of

recommended. A dense vegetative stand will not only prevent erosion and

basin floor. Little maintenance is normally required to maintain the

on the soil surface. The filter layer can be replaced or cleaned when it

for discing (such as hulls, leaves, stems, etc.) or spading into the basin

floor to increase the permeability of the soils, the basin floor should be

deferred until all disturbed areas on the watershed have been stabilized or protected. The final phase excavation should remove all accumulated sediment

floor should be deeply tilled by means of rotary tillers or disc harrows to

means by which this delay in use is to be accomplished. Due to the wide

evaluated in order to postpone use as long as is reasonably possible.

variety of conditions encountered among projects, each should be separately

permit use of the material as fill in earthwork areas. The partially excavated

excavation should never be used prematurely for runoff disposal. Drainage from

untreated, freshly constructed slopes within the watershed area would load the

The sequence of various phases of basin construction shall be coordinated

J.R. ENTERPRISES, INC. TRIADELPHIA AND TEN OAKS ROAD P.O. BOX 239 GLENELG, MARYLAND 21737

SITE DEVELOPMENT

HOTES AND DETAILS

RETAIL STORES

FOURTH ELECTION DISTICT HOWARD COUNTY HARYLAND TAX MAP 14 BLOCK 11 PARCEL A DATE: OCTOBER 17 ,1991

SHEET 5 OF 7

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR EROSION AND SED-

IMENT CONTROL REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITIONS AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIRE-MENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

DEEMED NECESSARY."

APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF SED-IMENT AND EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT LAUSO SECOMENT CONTROL BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ONSITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT OR THEIR AUTHORIZED AGENTS, AS ARE

APPROVED:

THIS DEVELOPMENT IS APPROVED FOR EROSION AND AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

FOR PRIVATE WATER AND SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

FOR PRIVATE WATER & SEWER AND STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEMS AND ROADS. PROPERTY/SUBDIVISION SECTION/AREA PARCEL INWOOD VILLAGE CENTER

APPROVED: DEPT. OF PLANNING AND ZONING APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

WATER CODE

BLOCK NO. ZONE TAX/ZONE ELEC. DIST. CENSUS TR. 2206

SEWER CODE

SDP 91-60

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

INWOOD VILLAGE CENTER

